AMENDMENTS TO CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of operating an information handling system (IHS) including a switching power supply, the method comprising:

storing energy in a load dependent inductor exhibiting an inductance which increases as current through the inductor decreases the load dependent inductor including a non-constant an air gap defined by first and second non-parallel opposed surfaces, at least one of the opposed surfaces being inclined relative to the other of the opposed surfaces;

supplying energy from the load dependent inductor to switches in the switching power supply to achieve zero voltage switching of the switches; and

providing energy from the switching power supply to power the IHS.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the load dependent inductor is driven by first and second switches arranged in a complementary switching configuration.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the first and second switches are switching transistors.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially C-shaped core with a non-constant gap.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially E-I shaped core with a non-constant gap.

7. (Previously Presented) A method of operating a switching power supply comprising:

storing energy in a load dependent inductor which exhibits an inductance that increases as current through the inductor decreases the load dependent inductor including a non-constant an air gap defined by first and second non-parallel opposed surfaces, at least one of the opposed surfaces being inclined relative to the other of the opposed surfaces;

supplying energy from the load dependent inductor to switches in the switching power supply to achieve zero voltage switching of the switches; and

providing energy from the switching power supply to an output.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7 wherein the load dependent inductor is driven by first and second switches arranged in a complementary switching configuration.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the first and second switches are switching transistors.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially C-shaped core with a non-constant gap.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially E-I shaped core with a non-constant gap.

13. (Previously Presented) An information handling system (IHS) comprising:

a processor;

a memory coupled to the processor;

a power input coupled to the processor and the memory;

a switching power supply coupled to the power input, the switching power supply including:

a load dependent inductor for storing energy, the load dependent inductor exhibiting an inductance which increases as current through the inductor decreases the load dependent inductor including a non-constant an air gap defined by first and second non-parallel opposed surfaces, at least one of the opposed surfaces being inclined relative to the other of the opposed surfaces; and

first and second switches arranged in complementary configuration, the load dependent inductor supplying energy to the first and second switches to achieve zero voltage switching of the first and second switches.

14. (Original) The IHS of claim 13 wherein the load dependent inductor is driven by first and second switches arranged in a complementary switching configuration.

15. (Original) The IHS of claim 14 wherein the first and second switches are switching transistors.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) The IHS of claim 13 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially C-shaped core with a non-constant gap.

18. (Previously Presented) The IHS of claim 13 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially E-I shaped core with a non-constant gap.

19. (Previously Presented) A zero voltage switching power supply including:

a load dependent inductor for storing energy, the load dependent inductor exhibiting an inductance which increases as current through the inductor decreases the load dependent inductor including a non-constant an air gap defined by first and second non-parallel opposed surfaces, at least one of the opposed surfaces being inclined relative to the other of the opposed surfaces; and

first and second switches arranged in complementary configuration, the load dependent inductor being coupled to the first and second switches, the load independent inductor supplying energy to the first and second switches to achieve zero voltage switching of the first and second switches.

20. (Original) The zero voltage switching power supply of claim 19 wherein the first and second switches are switching transistors.

21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented) The zero voltage switching power supply of claim 19 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially C-shaped core with a non-constant gap.

23. (Previously Presented) The zero voltage switching power supply of claim 19 wherein the load dependent inductor includes a substantially E-I shaped core with a non-constant gap.

24. (Previously Presented) An information handling system (IHS) comprising:

a power input coupled to a processor and a memory;

a switching power supply coupled to the power input, the switching power supply including means for:

storing energy in a load dependent inductor exhibiting an inductance which increases as current through the inductor decreases the load dependent inductor including a non-constant an air gap defined by first and second non-parallel opposed surfaces, at least one of the opposed surfaces being inclined relative to the other of the opposed surfaces;

supplying energy from the load dependent inductor to switches in the switching power supply to achieve zero voltage switching of the switches; and

providing energy from the switching power supply to power the IHS.